Established Maximum Residue Limit EMRL2009-28

Lambda-cyhalothrin

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Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6605C
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra_publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
www.healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra_infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

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On 20 December 2006, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) published and sought comments on Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2006-01, *Transitioning the Legal Establishment of Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for Pesticides from the Food and Drugs Act to the Pest Control Products Act: Consultation on Proposed MRLs*. Comments were received regarding the MRLs proposed for lambda-cyhalothrin on cherries, nectarines, peaches and plums, which led to a re-examination of the supporting Canadian crop field trial data. As a result, the MRLs proposed for lambda-cyhalothrin on these stone fruits were not established.

A revised MRL was proposed for, and extended to, all stone fruit crop group commodities (Crop Group 12, see Appendix I) in the consultation document published on 5 December 2008, Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2008-50, *Lambda-cyhalothrin*. The PMRA received no comments in response to this consultation.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL was also conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada. Appendix II summarizes the comments received during the World Trade Organization consultation process and provides the PMRA's response to these comments.

The comments received had no impact on the stone fruit MRL that is established as proposed in PMRL2008-50.

The following MRL takes legal effect as of the publication date of this document and is in addition to the MRLs already established for lambda-cyhalothrin.

Established Maximum Residue Limit for Lambda-cyhalothrin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Lambda-cyhalothrin	(*S*)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (*Z*)-(1*R*,3*R*)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (*R*)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (*Z*)-(1*S*,3*S*)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate, including the epimer, in a 1:1 mixture, (*R*)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (*Z*)-(1*R*,3*R*)-3- (2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (*S*)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (*Z*)-(1*S*,3*S*)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate	0.2	Stone fruits (Crop Group 12)

MRLs are established for each commodity included in the stone fruit crop group in accordance with Appendix I.

A complete list of all MRLs established in Canada can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

Appendix I Crop Group: Number and Definition

Crop Group Number	Name of the Crop Group	Food Commodities Included in the Crop Group
12	Stone fruits	Apricots Nectarines Peaches Plumcots Plums Prune plums Sweet cherries Tart cherries

Appendix II Comment and Response

Comment

The United States has established an MRL for lambda-cyhalothrin in or on stone fruits at 0.5 ppm, which is 2.5 times higher than the Canadian MRL proposed in PMRL2008-50 and is, therefore, concerned that the difference will create an economic impact and a trade disruption for American stone fruits exported to Canada.

The United States requests a further review of this MRL and a delay in its establishment while Canada awaits additional crop residue studies from the registrant. The United States expects a review of such data will lead Canada to set an MRL at the same level currently enforced by both North American Free Trade Agreement partners, Mexico and the United States.

Response

The supervised crop field trials, which formed the basis of the proposed MRL of 0.2 ppm, were conducted according to the Canadian approved label rate. The Canadian rate is sixfold lower than the rate registered in the United States. In the absence of this proposed MRL of 0.2 ppm, residues of lambda-cyhalothrin must be covered by the 0.1 ppm General Maximum Residue Limit, which Canadian growers would have difficulty meeting based on the current registered use on stone fruits. Therefore, so as not to put Canadian growers at a risk of non-compliance, setting a 0.2 ppm MRL is required at this time. Upon completing the review of the additional American crop field trial data for stone fruits and conducting a risk assessment, the PMRA will consider revising the MRL for stone fruits, if there is no concern to human health.